Our Washington Corresp WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1853. Marcy and the New York Election The New Tork Collector and Guthrie-Territorial Govern for Nebraska, &c., &c.

I understand that Gov. Marcy was dissatisfied with the excuses made to him the other day, by John Van Buren, concerning the New York election, and could give him no assurances whatever of the future pelicy of the President on the subject. The Premier, in a word, though disposed to fall easy, is sagacious enough to see that the meeting of Congress will be the signal for hot work. He looks perturbed, walks faster than usual, talks more roughly and abruptly, but mys he has seen such splits in New York before. My opinion is that he, at least, will fight it out.

If Redfield is rejected by the Senate, as he may

be, it is very likely that Secretary Guthrie will vasate the Treasury; and that there is a movement on foot now to bring about that test, I have some reasen to believe. Get Guthrie out, and we may count upon a complete reconstruction of at least half the Cabinet.

The result in Mississippi will be followed up, according to advices here received, by the election of Jefferson Davis to the Senate, the contest before the people being between him and Gen. Foote, and the being badly beaten. My present belief is,

people being between him and Gen. Foote, and the latter being badly beaten. My present belief is, that if elected to the Senate. Davis will resign the War Department, for the sake of the President and democratic harmony. Indeed, if he does not resign to fight Toombs, of Georgia, it will be a matter of surprise to all who know both parties, for both Foombs and Davis are said to be red hot dighting men.

The President looks well enough, appears easy, but talks sorrowfully over the result in New York. He keeps his own counse: upon the subject, however, except with the Cabinet; and, from the frequent visits during the last week, of Gov. Marcy to the White House, it is evident that the Premier has been laboring hard, with such poor excuses as John Van Buren could give, to explain the business. And the editors of the Union are surely in trouble, for at almost any hour in the forenoon Major Nicholson may be found with the President, or waiting to see him, or going in er coming out. He looks as if nothing but another letter from Gen. Cass would axve the Compress printing to the Union office; and that letter will not be written.

The exhibits from the several departments will show not only an increase of receipts, but a reduction of expenses, and a good many little items of referm. This is satisfactory as far as it goes; but some considerable extra appropriations will be required for the Army on the frontiers, and for the Navy. There is another satisfactory feature about this Cabinet, and that is, that with one or two exceptions, they are accessible men, and ready in a courteen way to give all the information to their visiters consistent with the rules and reservations by which they have to be guided.

The President will have nothing to do with the election of Speaker; but, of course, the democratio members, especially of the Vas Buren stripe, will call up to see the President before appointing the standing committees of the House, so as to shape their composition to meet the public measures to be recommended in the ann

recommend a territorial government for Nebraska, and that a measure to this effect will afford a fine opening for the national democrats upon the slavery question.

al Democratic Ratification Meeting in Washington Very Amusing and Funny Proceedings.

ably to notice given in the newspapers, inviting

Agreeably to notice given in the new-papers, inviling the democratic republicans of the District of Colombia, and the citizens of the several States sojourning here, opposed to free soldism, or any recognition of the same by a democratic administration, to meet at Capp's Salcon last night, a done crowd assembled at that place, as

companied by Prosperi's brass band.

Over the platform were printed banners of the following purport:—"G. C. Bronson, 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church'." "D. S. Dickinson: The Constitution can only be maintained by democratic princi-ples, untainted by free soilism." "The rights of the States: No interference of the general government." smooracy of New York, the South sends greet national democracy of New 10rs, the Baltimore platform; ing, her love and confidence," "The Baltimore platform; Not for the time being, but for all time." "The Inaugu-

The meeting was called to order by Major Chase, who red that Charles S. Wallach take the chair as Presient of the meeting. This was agreed to. Some fifteen Vice Presidents were elected and three

etaries, the chief being Mr. B. Chase, late private Secretary of Senator Douglas.

worthy and enterprising set of brothers. Richard was farshal of this district under President Fillmore, and is good whig. Douglas, editor of the Ecening Star, is a Van Buren Guthrie democrat. Charles who was a caudi date for the Marshalship, is an indignant national demo-

srat, and hence he was the very man for President of this meeting. He could enter it with a vim.
On taking the chair be made a neat little speech on the late grand national democratic triumph in New York, or the principles of the Union and the constitution, and his identification with those principles, and hoped that the meeting, in view of these great principles, would be stead-

Mr. Conseiles Wendell, late of the Albany Argus firm of Wendell, Van Benthuysen & Co., late printer to Com of Wendell, Van Berthuysen & Callate printer to Congress, but at present large and present large and the brick brick himself, offer and a regular hunker tions, of the send a presumable and series of resolutible and series of resolution for a mable declares the late New York election to be needed to be series the national lemograpy and two free real factions—one headed by John Van Buren, and the other by William H. Seward.

The first resolution declares that Gen Pierce was elected because of his Union principles, and by the overwhelming Union sentiment of the country.

The second resolution declares that the Baltimore platforms of '44 and '48, and reaffirmed in 1852, are not an amnesty or an act of general pardon to those who defeated Gen Case in 1848.

The third resolution denounces the interference of Secretary Guthrie in New York politics, as an invasion of

feated Gen Case in 1848.

The third resolution denounces the interference of Secretary Guthrie in New York politics, as an invasion of State rights, and disreputable to the general government, and as calling for immediate correction by the fresident. The fourth resolution congratulates the South upon the adamantine firmness to principle of the national democrate in the late election, against all drawbacks and all temptations.

the adamantine firmness to principle of the national democrate in the late election, against all drawbacks and all temptations.

The fifth resolution denounces with "loathing and contempt the ungenerous and untruttful attacks which have been made upon the character of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson."

Dayme Rarchive. Esq., (an unsuccessful applicant for the office of U. S. District Attorney for this district,) took the stand. Everybody, of course, expected that he would be down upon the administration strong. But no such thing. He opened up in support of the administration; and the cheers which broke out betrayed the presence of an organised company of government employés, clorks, &c., to put down the meeting. Some five humired persons were present—ab uf one half whigs, the other modely being divided between indifferent spectators, a few active nationals and a very active organized body of Guthrie mes, apparently acting under the lead of sir. William Thomas, Deputy Collector of this port. As Mc. Ratcliffe proceeded, there was

A Votto—are you not a disappointed office seeker? Half half Yeal Answer that.

Mr. Rarchives—Yes, I am a disappointed applicant I was disappointed in 1853. I have always been disappointed. But what of that Shall I make war upon a democratic administration because I have been disappointed? No, gestlemen (Lively cheering.) And I tell you I can't sanction that sort of warfare which assails the Cabinet and spares the President. (Applause.) You can't strike the Cabinet without arisk ing the President. ("Three cheers for Guthriel" and they were given with a will.)

Anorms: Voics—Three cheers for the administration' And they were cerried.

ing the President. (\* Three cheers for Guthrie!\* and they were given with a will.)

Anothers Voice-Three cheers for the administration!

And they were cerried.

Voice the right—Three cheers for Lewis Cass! Hur rah! hurrah! his course of his remarks Mr. Rateliffe admenished his follow-entisess that it was bad policy here to take ground against the administration, because of the appropriate from Congress, up an shich this city departs. (Great cheering.) Our property is interested. (Loadap plases.) Fissily, the speaker admonished the meeting that the adoption of the resolutions would be a condumnation of the arministration. (Decided appliance just below the stand)

Mr. Western pert took the floor. He said he was instrumental in getting up this call. ("You don't say softly, hear him hear him!" The room as full of tobacco smoke as a butch dance houre full one fourth of the audience smoking segars.) Mr. Wendell was in earnest. Haadaw where were the national Dickinson democrate of New York in 1848?

A Voice-I suppose they were in New York.
Yes, sir; and where the Van Buren traitors in 1849; Where are they now! Who led them then, and who is Mr. Guthrief They are but me. They are but the servants of the people. Are we not in a free country? Shall we bew down to sing hovannas to the king, right or wrong! (Yes) Has Gen Fierce carried out the principles of the democratic party! (Yes, he has! No! No! Three

cheers for Bronsoal Cheering and hissing.)

Mr. Wallack, chairman, called upon the meeting to preserve order. You of the administration party have been permitted to speak on your side of the question; now, in the name of gentility, let the other side be heard. (Criss for Hoover, the successful applicant for marshal. He is not here. Overton! Cverton! Give us some music here. Music! And the band struck up Hail Columbis.

Mr. Wander then resumed, and proposed three cheers for Daniel S. Dickinson for his course on the compromise measures. (Yes! Yes! No! No! No! Three tremendous cheers were given, the whige joining in).

Mr. Overrow, of the Washington Sentinel, then took the stand, and was listened to with marshal attention shroughout a cool and deliberate speech. He gave a history of the Van Buren party from 1841 down to 1822. In that year we had them under our feet, and should have trampled them into the dust reptiles as they are. He then spoke of the free soil builties at Synacus—of the interferonce of the authorities at Washington is a local State election—of the gratuitous assaults which have been made upon Paniel's. Dickinnon—of the foily of a stempting to consolidate the party upon the spoils—of his belief in the houset and was meantal these we do not propose to be a complete the sent of the sent of the party of the sent of the feet of the delicity of the washington in a local State election—of the resolutions and as low at the "resident of the United States. Let those desirous of giving that blow vote for the resolutions. (Three cheers.)

Mr. RATLIFFE (mounting the stand)—Gentlemen, these resolutions aim as blow at the "resident of the United States. Let these desirous of giving that blow vote for the resolutions. (Three cheers.)

Mr. WENDILL GROUNT and Continue and challenged any man to find anything in them that was not good, sound, democratic doctrine. He proposed three cheers for the whigh.

Mr. WENDILL GROUNT and the proposed three cheers for the observed of the stand, which is not have been as a doctri

ide. Now, whatever may be said of the folly of this demon artation, the parties concerned in it had a right to the undisturbed use of the ball, which they had engaged for the evening, and the government slerk, messengees, &c., who interered in the proceedings and broke them up through a conspiracy for the purpose, should be made to understand that such offences cannot be tolerated, even by the administration.

## Mr. Clover on Marcy and Van Buren.

DEAR SIR-In your editorial of Monday last, I observe my name mentioned as one of those who advocated the interests of Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for the Presi

therests of Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for the Presidency, pending the last nomination.

It is true that with several gentlemen I exerted myself to the utmost to elevate to the proud position of President of the United States, one of our most pure and able states men, and who but for the interference of a jesuitical friend, might have been our Chief Magistrate.

I do not consider myself flattered in having my name associated in the same paragraph with one who is noto-riously destitute of political honesty, and had you encouraged his advances in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, and allowed him to worm his way into your conddence, you would very soon have been solicited to shandon that gentleman's cause and ealist in the service of his hypocritical friend. About the time to which you allude, a little occurrence took place at the Irving House which shed some light upon the future movements of Mr. Marcy. At that time, myself and others supposed him to be a sount bunker. In a conversation with him, I observed, that it was believed that the primary object of the friends of John Van Buren was to place him in the United States Seonte. He replied with a suppressed air of satisfaction, "Ah, they may try to keep John down, but he is like a cork, do what you will with him, he will rise to the surface." From the manner in which these remarks were made, I came to the conclusion that William I. Marcy was a conditued bara burner, and the result has since proved that my opinion formed at that time was correct, as it is well known that a few months prior to the appointment of delegates from this State to the rational convention, he cast himself headleng into the arms of that faction. aged his advances in behalf of Mr. Buchapan, and allowed

headleng into the arms of that faction.

Where now, I would ask in conclusion, is Secretary Marcy's cork, and when will be rise to the surface of those polluted waters in which he has for so many years been foundering and gasping for political life and sistinction it may be but to sink at last, perhaps forever. Very respectfully and truly yours,

LEWIS P. CLOVER.

Inaugural Address of Governor Johnson, of

Inaugural Address of Governor Johnson, of Georgia.

Herschel V. Johnson, the newly elected Governor of Georgia, was installed into office on the 9th Inst., on which occasion he delivered a short but very able address. The following extract from it in relation to the general government, will be found full of meaning and determination:—

The relation between the general and State governments points out the role of strict construction of the constitution of the United States, as the polar star for the one, whilst the nature of the federal compact indicates, with equal clearness, the duty of obedience on the part of the other, to constitutional laws. It is the perfection of American statesmanship to comprehend fully this nicely adjusted relation. It is the perfection of American patriotiem to demand that both shall move in their respective orbits; for it is the only mode of perpetuating the Union and proceering, at the same time, the reserved rights of the States. It effects will ever be fraiternity, harmony and prosperity, throughout the entire limits of the republic. To the Southern States the observance of this rule is especially important. The institution of domestic alavery is peculiar to them. It is a part of their social, as well as their political structure. It is recognized and protected by the constitution. It must not be touched by federal enconschment. The agitation and heart burning of the past must suffice-certainly so far as Georgia is concerned; for in acquiescing in the Compromise measures of 1850, she has definitely put the federal government and its authorities upon terms. She has said, it must be a final settlement; that agitation must cesse; that the Fugitive Slave law must be faithfully executed. She has said it, and she intends to stand by her oath.

American Gentus.

List of Patents issued from the United States atent Office, for the week ending Nov. 16, 1853—each earing that date:—
Erastus B. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass, for improvement n looms for weaving fine fabrics
Jno. Gledhill, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in complete. power learnt.

Henry P. M. Birkinbine, of Philadelphia, Pa., for supplemental valve to the equilibrium pipe of the Cornish

plemental valve to the equilibrium pipe of the cormsn engine.

James Brown, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in daguerreotype apparatus.

Than S. Bulkley, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in electro-magne its annunciators.

Joseph D Elliot, of Leicester, Mass., for machine for dressing stares.

Joseph D Elliot, of Leicester, Mass., for machine for dressing staves.

Franklin Fruit, of Jefferson City, Mo., for improved chuck for cutting barrel heads.
Banford Gilbert, of Pittaburg, Pa., for improvements in propellers.

Leonard Gilson, of Brighton, Mass., for machine for dressing circular sash, &c.
Daniel H Hovey, of Kilborn, Ohio, for improvement in machines for creasing straps of leather.

Jos. Leeds, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvements in ventilators.

Wm. & Wm. H. Lewis, of New York, N. Y., for improved coating box for daguerrectype plates.

Sergius P. Lyon, of Farmington, Mich., for improvement in self-a sting damoers for air tight stoves.

Wm. Henry Muntz, of Norton, Mass., for improved plates wheel.

Geo. Phillips, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in seed-planting cultivators.

Timothy Randlett, of Endeld, N. H., for improvement in more beads.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Nov. 12, 1853. Knewing that items of foreign news are always wel-come in your journal, I forward you a transcript of a portion of a letter received from a friend, dated Ost. 14, via Panama, per last steamer H- writes from the port of Guayaquil, Ecuador; and after speaking of some minor

A week or two ago, for the first time since the Andes were piled up, the habitans of this place were astonished at the sight of a Brazilian man-of-war making her way up the harbor; and, as may be imagined, there was "quite a sensation," and considerable guessing as to her mo-tives for such an extraordinary visit. Some thought one thing, and some thought another, and some didn't think at all, which includes the larger dass—it being too much trouble. I give you my notions; and, being a Yaukee, I "guess" they will be found correct. You are of course aware of the result of Brazilian diplomacy, or, rather, bribery. (for no one here believes that the statesmen (?) of Peru are so hopelessly stupid as to allow themselves to be so outrageously swindled as the recent treaty with Bra-zil would indicate,) in the case of the navigation of the Amazon by steam. Well, having been so successful with Peru, she thought to try her hand upon Ecuador, but with what result is not definitely known. The belief here, however, is that the "plenipotentiary" went off with a "flee in his ear,"—in other words, the motives of Brazil were but too evident, and were by no means relished; and the fact that the very same hombre wh came "double Yankee" over Peru, (Senor Tirado,) having been also sent to negotiate with Ecuador, excited suspicion and distrust of the friendly offers of Brazil. Would that the "Old Hickory" of Ecuador, Brazil. Would that the "Old Hickory" of Ecuador, General Villamil, (now at Washington as minister from this country to the United States,) had been here! He is just the man to manage such "cute" inlividuals as Senor Tirado, being skilled in diplomacy, and the very soul of honor and courage—at least such is his reputation in Guayaquil—besides having a hearty coatemp! for Brazil, on account of the A waron. His services here at that particular time would have been invaluable to this country.

tion in Guayaquil—besides having a hearty contemp! for Brazil, on account of the A waron. His services here at that particular time would have been invaluable to this country.

It is to be hoped, he wever, that Ecuador will take warning from Peru, and follow the wise, independent course of Bolivia, refusing to listen to any propositions so selfish and short-sighted as those which are cramping the energies of Peru; for it would verily seem as though this latter country had been magnetized by Brazil, and "willed to sleep" for thirty years (the period of the steamer contract.) What, in God's meane, are the Cabinet at Washington about, that they submit to this petty trickery of Brazil' why does not the United States force a passage at once, and take that as a right which the law of mations, as well as the "higher law" of common sense, undoubtedly gives to the whole world, viz: to trade with those who are willing to reciprocate? Now is her time or never, before Brazil has consummated her iniquitous design of closing the Amazon to foreign trade, by exclusive treaties with those countries which have heretofore desired free navigation. The climate is most delightful, the soil fertile, while its vealth in precious stones and metals makes California and Australis appear actually powerty stricken is comparison; and having myself been in California, I speak from personal observation and without exaggeration. It is to be hoped, for the credit of Peru, that she will speedily awake from her magnetic alumbers and boldly assert her claim to the birthright, not only of individuals, but of nationa, viz: the "right of way," or free ingress and egress to and from a farm, or from a State, to the great nighway, whether this be a "turnplike" or an ocean.

Having travelled over most of Peru and Ecuador, I know that the popular sentiment is strongly an ideterminedly in favor of the free navigation of the Amazon, and that those cover ment are only waiting for "ali and comfort" on the part of the United States, to a sert practically their

BOSTON, Nov 15, 1853.

The Election in Massachusetts—Causes of the Defeat of the

Reformers-Correction.
election of yesterday did not draw out so full a vote as was expected, but it drew out a number suffi ciently large to prevent the adoption of the new consti-tution—as, for convenien se aske, we will call it, though it is now old enough to be dead and buried-beneath a mountain of slain. Everybody has been disappoint d, the whigs most of all, who had no hope of doing anything until after the commencement of the Irish Catholic move-ment, the "ratting" of some enhant free soilers and the issuing of Cushing's ukase. These three things contributed to the defeat of the proposal of the new constitu-tion, but in very unequal degrees. The Irish movement, directed by the priests, took not less than six thousand votas from the new constitution, and placed them on the side of the old; yet, so well managed was the trick, that could not be made to believe that there was anything in it. They have now found, to their cost, that there was a great deal in it. The Irish are persuaded that they are have the city cut up, so that the six senators and tortyfour representatives shall be theirs. The new constitu-tion provided for the cutting up of the city into districts,

and this they, or rather their father confessors, did not blas. Hance the enormons vote in Botton against the new constitution, at least 3:600 of which came from voters of foreign birth. In Lowell, Caralestown, Cambridge, Watham, and several other places, coming under the head of cities and large towns, not less than 2:600 foreign votes went the same way; at taken from the democratic side, or recently "ground out" through the process of naturalization. There are many Irish voters scattered over the State working on faras, on railreads, in families as 'help,' in factories, in small towns, &c., who probably swelled the Irish vote adversely to the constitution to at least 9000 or a 600 at least above the majority that there is against it. These much for the effect of the Irish Catholic element, which was not dreamed at all filely to influence the result until it was too late to counteract the evil. The majority in the currention were such fools as to place something in connection with the constitution—the provision with reference to sectarian schools—which roused up the prejudies of the Irish, who have paid back what they believed to be an insult, and feared would be an injury, with an amount of untrous interest that would have gladdened the heart of Shylock himself. Yet, if the prevision referred to had been left entirely off, the whige, would probably have appealed to the prejudies of our Protestant population, and defeated the reformers in that way.

The raiting of Palfrey and Adams is estimated to have damaged the new constitution some two thousand votes, by free soliers themselves. I cannot say how accurate this statement is, but it does not strike me as being at all exaggerated. As to founing's takes, it hurt the new constitution when have an adverse and the property of the property of the constitution by Cashing witer-greated through the way in the way it paralyzed some two or three hundred democratic working politicisms, part of whom have had their genium. "Trushed to the constitution by Cashing, but had b

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE BAILT DAD .- The day express train which left New York on the 13th met, at at o'clock, was completely demodished about one mine ea-of Great Bend, Penn., on the same day. The train, con-sisting of four passenger cars and one baggage car, wa of Great Bend, Fenn, on the same ony. The train, con-sisting of four passenger cars and one oxygage car, war rugs ug at a rapid rate, and for crossing a small worder bridge, was threen from the track and every one litera-smashed. The ancident was caused by the giving way of the atringpleces. Several persons were considerably in jured, but no one is somidered dangerously hurt.

From the Kingston Heraid, Nov. 12 |
Important the Committee of the C

wall. Two persons were hutt—Mr. Vantyle, connected with the house of C. F. Hendry, and a German, who e name we could not learn. Their injuries, we believe, are

with the house of C. F. Hendry, and a German, who es name we could not learn. Their injuries, we believe, are not cargerous.

The losses by the fire are very severe. On the corner house there is an insurance of \$4,000—the effice we did not learn. On the middle house, (in which was Latourette & Co. 's oil mill) there was an insurance for \$5,000 in the \$1,000 to should be the series of the ser

the Richmond Fire Association for \$6,000. His loss will be heavy. Both the above buildings were owned by the state of the late John Enders, but whether insured or not we are unable to say. They sat in the very centre of a nest of wooden buildings, and the wonder is that the destruction of property was not greater.

The body of the unfortunate boy who was burned up, was discovered on the ground floor on Saturday morning, where it fell a ter the upper floors were barned up, it was difficult to recognise it as the body of a human heing, its appearance being rather that of a piece of burned word than flesh subjected to such an excruisting process. There were three or four other negroes sleeping in the factory, all of whom escaped except this boy, wao, it appears failed to discover the door way. He was about twelve years of age.

Superior Court-Part Second.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Betone Hon Judge Duer and a Jury.

ACTION FOR KILLING A MAN BY BLASTING ROCKS.

Nov 16—Dennis Crimmin, Administrator de., of Cornelius Crimmin deceased, u. The Furners' Loan and Trust Company—This was an action brough by the planniff, as administrator of Cornelius Crimmin, deceased, against the defendants, for the recovery of damages—limited by the statute to \$5,000—for the death of Cornelius Crimmin, by the statute to \$5,000—for the death of Cornelius Crimmin, by the statute to \$5,000—for the death of Cornelius Crimmin, by the statute to \$5,000—for the death of Cornelius Crimmin, by the statute to \$5,000—for the death of Cornelius Crimmin, by the statute to \$5,000—for the death of Cornelius Crimmin, by the statute to \$5,000—for the death of Cornelius Crimmin, by the statute to \$5,000—for the death of Cornelius Crimmin, by the statute to \$5,000 for the Cornelius Crimmin, by the statute to \$5,000 for the cornel of the accident was engaged cating his sinner, in a small shanty near by, about the middle of the day, when a huge stone came through the roof and struck him on the shoulder and side from the efects of which he died the same night leaving three small orphan children, his wife having died about two months previous. It was alleged by Mr. Shaffer, for the plaintiff, that the blasting was negligered by the plaintiff, that the cost and the timber loose atomes were used, which resulted in the death of the deceased, and for which the defendants were liable, under the statute, to an amount rot exceeding \$5,000. The deceased was about 35 years of age; and the "Carlisle" tables of mortality as to the expectations of human life were introduced to evidence by the plaintiff counsel, by which it was calculated that the deceased had thirty one years more to live. This evidence was introduced at the suggestion of his honor the Judge, in order to short the suggestion of his honor the Judge, in order to short the suggestion of his honor the Judge, in order to short when the suggestion of his ho

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Sching by Tanno Laudanum—On Tuesday evening last a German name. Newbold or Neighbour, committed sai cide at his boarding house on the corner of Hicks and Wyshoff steats, by taking landanum. He had purchased is large viol of the fluid at an apothecary store. In the vicinity, the day previous, but informed no one of his intentions During the afternoon ha proceeded to his room and rearly emptied the vial of its contents, when he three himself upon the bed, where he was discovered some time afterward, and in a dying condition. Two physicians were immediately called in, and the usual remedies were applied, but without the least effect, the poison having already taken too firm a hold. A letter was found in one of his pockers in which he states that his brother had killed himself in a similar manser, about two years since and he wished to meet him in the spirit world; that since he had gone, he had no cesire to live longer. He also desired that the mode in which he strong the services should not be made known to his relatives, who, it is belived, reside in Germany. He was about thirty five years of age, and without family.

On the 27th ult., as George W. Bryant was passing by

On the 27th ult., as George W Bryant was passing by Ro, ers' tannery in Atlanta, Ga., a bear which jumped over the lence of a neighboring lot, pursues him, and, having thrown him dew. inflicted a severe wound on his left leg, of which he died on Saturday night.

Bowsey Trizente.—During Mrs. Hamblin's engagement, seats in the lower boxes will be sold at fifty cents each. The play of "The Stranger" is announced for to night, Mr. Eddy as the Stranger, and Mrs. Hamblin as Mrs. Haller. Mr. J. R. Scott appears in the afterpiece. The heirs of the Bowery have sold out their interest, and Mr. Waldron is manager for the new proprieters. Mr. H. E. Stevens is still stage manager.

the Bowery have sold out their interest, and Mr. Waldron is manager for the new proprieters. Mr. H. E. Stevens is still stage manager.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Anderson plays "Lear" for the second time, this evening, supported by the whole Broadway company. To morrow night he takes his fare sell benefit. Mrs Julia Dean has been engaged for six nights, and she is to appear next Menday evening. She is now playing in Boston.

Nimo's Theatre.—The dashing actress and charming woman, Madame Anna Thillon, is to appear this evening for the last time previous to her departure for California, The play is Auber's "Les Diamans de la Corronne" done into English Mr. Hudson, Mrs. Maeder, Mr. Leach and Mr. Rae, alse appear.

Burron': Theatre.—The sterling comedy of "Twelfth Night," and the glorious farce "To Parents and Guardians," are announced for this evening. The whole company, including Placide, Burton, Fisher, G. Barrett, Jordan, Johnston, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Bucklis and, and Mrs Burton, appear in three pieces.

NAMONAL THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is still prominent on Purdy's bills. Little Cardellis Howard's singing and acting are much admired. The play is announced for this evening.

WALLACK's THEATRE.—Bourcicault's contedy. "Love and Money," and the drama formed upon "Bleak House" are announced for this evening. The latter play is announced as having been "revised and curtailed." A new comedy by Bourcicault is announced to ne produced.

American Museum.—Two light and pleasant comedies make up the entertainment for this afternoon, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be played in the evening. Then you can see the giraffes, the barded lady, &c., all for two shillings.

M. Franconi will re-appear at the Hippedrome this evening, with his magnificent horses Johnson and Bayard.

shillings.

M. Franconi will re-appear at the Hippodrome this evening, with his magnificent horses Johnson and Bayard. The steeple chases chariot, races, &c., &c., will also be given this afternoon and evening.

given this afternoon and evening.

THE FREE GRAID CONCERT in America, of M'lle Gabrielle De La Motte, is to be given this evening, at Niblo's Concert Saloon. She is as nounced as a pupil of Li-zt, Frudent and Thalberg, and as the only piansite who can number all of them as her masters. She will be assisted by Miss Emma Esmonde, Mr. Joseph Burke, Signor Quinto, and Mr. Timm. The programme seems to be tastefully selected.

lected.

AT THE BOWERY CIRCUS, this evening, Madame Franconi
Mons. Chiarini, Miss E. Nathans, and all the other stars
appear in various exciting and interesting acts of equita

CHRISTY'S continues to be a most popular place of resort.
Songs, dances, glees, instrumental solos, are given every
night, and make up a pleasant two hours' entertainment
Wood's Minstrats, No. 444 Broadway, give one of their
clever entertainments to-night. The programme is full
of pleasant things.

Buckley's Minstrats are going it very strong on the
opera burle-ques. The last one is "Norma," which is
said to be capital. It is done this evening, at 539 Broadway.

Bucklay's Minstrails are going it very strong on the opera, burle-quest. The last one is "Norma," which is said to be capital. It is done this evening, at 539 Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., have appeared at the Marylebone theatre, London, in "Macbeth "The London Sunday Times says:—The house was exceedingly well filled, and the dress circle exhibited an array of fahlon somewhat unusual in a suburban theatre. General Kossuth was one of the audience, and seemed to take great interest in the progress of the play. The entrance of Macbeth was greated with prolonged applause. Mr. Wallack's commanding figure is well calculated to extort admiration, and there is a manly digality in his personation of the brave general returning crowned with victory, which well accords with our ideas of the character in the earlier sceres of the play. It eemed, however, that, like snother popular tragedian, the physical predominated over the intellectual elements in the character, and that his declamatory style was better calculated to attract a popular than a reflective auditory. As the play progressed, however, the actor rose with the occasion, and proved that his talent was not confined to mere elocutionary display; in the banquet scene his terror was perfectly natural, and in the subsequent scenes where his castle is attacked, and he feels nimself tottering to his fall, he successfully evoked the plau lits of the audience. The highest praise, however, must be conceded to Mrs. Wallack's Lady Macbeth, which was an almost perfect impersonation of that remorreless woman, who knows no "compunctions visitings of nature." Mrs. Wallack who is tall and finely formed, and well fitted to be a partner in her husbanol's greatness, looked like a beautiful Pythoness panting for blood, when urging Matcbeth to the murder of the King. Her acting when proceeding "to gild the faces of the grooms," was the very sublimity of wickedness, and her delivery of the following passage elicited unbounded admiration:—

(Infirm of purpose!

Give me the

Mr. John Lang, of Calcutta, and Mr. Tom Taylor, of Lordon, wrote a piece which was played at the opening of the Olympic theatre, Landon, and which was success ful. The following is an epitome of the plot:—'Plet and Passion' is one of those pieces de diplomatie which have been returned to the plot of the p Robsen.) has established a complete system of espionage threughout France, by means of secret agents, amongst whom were many beautiful women of rank, who die not diedain to earn mone, by the degrading services they rendered to the minister. The most fascinnting and useful of these syrens, as Fouche called them, is the young, charming Countess de Fontanges, (Mrs. Stirling.) whose passion for gambling has brought her completely within the power of her relentless taskim aster. He takes a homeadjoining hers, and in the disguise of an Abbe visits her secretly, by means of a secret door of communication between the houses. A bitter pamphlet which has been written against the police minister, arouses his anger and he determines that the writer shall feel the full weight of it; but for some time he is unable to and out the author. At length he discovers that the offender it Heuri de Neuville (Mr. A. Wigna,) a young hot-headed Creole, whom he causes to be invited to the house of Madame Fontanges, from whence he is tend is to send him directly to the prison at Vincent es. Heuri is, however protected by Desmarets, who, it seems, has supplied to him the materials respecting Fouche's life, which he had worked into a pamphlet. To save himself from the risk of exposure, Desmarets contrives that Heard shall start for Prague is a carrage prepared for the Marquis de Cevence, (Mr. Leslie, a confident is agent of the Duke's. Enraged at being disappointed of his prey, Fouche compels Madame de Fontagnes, under a threat of exposing her as a police pry. to follow the young man to Prague, and by her blandishments to lure him beck to Paris. She depairs, and we find her in the second act, after a lapse of three mouths, residing in a cottage near Prague. She has fulfilled her missou so far as that she has completely enthralled Henri but in doing so, has he self foit the power of love for the first time; and as one great passion absorbs a lesser, she has entirely relinquished her love for play and yields herself up to the more gent is full

BRUTAL MURDER IN BUFFALO.—A brutal murder was committed on German street in this city, last staturday evening, the victim being a young man name! Joseph Ball, son of George Ball, of Groban street. It appears that the morderer, whose name is Weis, and who, we believe, is a joiner by trade residing on West Tupper street, was creating some disturbance at the door of the house where Ball's parents reside, when the deceased came out and requested him to leave the spot. Upon this Weis crew a sharp, long bladed knife and stabbed young Ball in the pit of the stomach drawing the knife down the abdomen and making a fearful gasa, from which the intestines protruded in a frightful man near. Ball shricked in a fearful manner when atabbed, and his screams of murder being caught up and rechoes by two boys who winessed the fearful act, instantly alarmed the whole neighborhood. The ruffically murderer who was partially intoxicated, was arrested, and is now in jail. Ball, we regret to say, died at three of close this marning, after lingering in great agony all Saturday night and Sunday.—Bujalo Advertiser, Nov. 14.

THE CURRENT OPERATIONS OF THE TRASURY
DEFARMANT—On the 14th of November, there were of
Trassury warrants entered on the books of the Department—
For the redruption of stocks \$162,699 22
For Trassury Department, exclusive of stocks 10 280 42
For the Customs. 706 37
For the Tar Department 33,879 00
For re paying for the Navy Department 489 18
For the Literior Department 550 35
Covered into the Treasury From Customs 221,992 01
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous
sources. 100 89 109 89

monrees.... A meeting of Scotsmen favorable to the formation of a Caledonian Society was held in St. Louis on the 2d

Piece she Candella Journals of the country on ascount of their counceloin with party, and an arrogation to themselves of superior independent in the
expression of their houses sentiments upon public
questions, and they appeal to the people for support
upon the ground. We say neutral or independent
mutil, for some reason, it is former appeliation
they then dubbed themselves independents, which in
their opinion is a more taking appeliation. We care
not by what their they are known, as a "rose will not
lose its fragance even if it is called by another name,"
but the fact that it has been necessary to adopt an
alias is well worthy of a passing comment. It is very
rare that you see a paper now which calls itself neatrat. Oh no; they are all "independent," repeals
the ability of the property of the property of the property
put forward by the "independent" press, over the
far more numerous class of journals which are denominated party papers, is well founded; on the
forminated party papers, is well founded; on the
forment. An individual of tunit stamp, haring appear
at his control, can watch all the different: changes of
fournals that are under likely to be at the head
of journals that are under likely to lead to
their property of the property of the property
from whatever quarter they come, and trian the sails
of his "independent" craft accordingly. A party
editor, on the contrary, having principles as his
ere does his compass, with the property with which
he is connected, although to do so may principle as and
the solution of the contrary, and the superior of his property
from whatever quarter they come, and trian the sails
of his "independent" craft accordingly. A party
editor, on the contrary, which principles as his
ere of having done his duty—that he has not faltered in the superior of the party with which
he is connected, although to do so may be the great-

pencents, who will advocate anything that appendents to chime in at the moment with the prejudices of the popular masses, and which are conducted not with reference to the interests of a large portion of the people, banded together under a party organization, but with the sole aim of benefitting pecuniarily their publishers. Mammon is the flag under which they sail. The New York Harald, as we said before, is a true representative of that class of papers, who all, more or less, imitate its example. Owing no allegiance to any party or sect, these independents or neutrals, during seasons of political excitement, will prostitute their columns to the highest bidder, and their editors are per cet soldiers of fortune in every Presidential canvass.

And yet these are the sheets which, if we are to believe their often repeated assertions, the public are to look to for candid and impartial views upon questions of engrossing and paramount interest to the country. It is journals of that description that teem with assaults upon the party press, impuguing its character for reliability, and arrogate to themselves. The position they occupy toward the great political parties of the country is very analogous to that of the cow boys of the American Revolution, who, enlisting under the banner of neither of the contending regular armies, were ready to attack parties of royalists or rebels, as their interests dictated, and who were detested by both belligerents for their mercenary characteristics. In this country, with its republican institutions and frequent popular elections, almost every man of any degree of intelligence has his particular party predelictions; and the editors of those sheets professing to be neutral or independent are generally great hypocrites when they hold out snob deast to the world. If they are not swayed by some mometary consideration to the contrary, the cloven hoof of partisanship is very clearly discernible in their editorial articles than the ploqued the fact in their editorial articles than the ploqued

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Notion and a Jury.
Nov. 16.—Thomas J. G. Carle vs. The Protection Insurance.
Compony.—The plaintiff in this case, as the assignee of Francis Nach, sues the defendant for the amount of a policy of insurance effected with them on the stock of straw goods, sitks and ribbone, at No. 12 John at est, and which were destroyed by fire on the 17th November, 1847.
The loss was estimated at about \$10 800, and for which Mr. Nach was insured with defendants for \$5,000, and with the Jefferson Insurance Company for a like amount. For the defendants it was contended that they were not respensible for the loss, because the assured increased the risk beyond the scope of the policy, and that the premises were randered more hazar one by being occupied as a dwelling. They also contend that by a clause in the policy no action is sustainable unless asymmenced within twelve mouths after the fire, and that twelve mouths having elapsed b. fere the commencement of this suit the assured is concluded. Several witnesses were called to prove the fire and the amount of loss, and deposed that he had no knowledge of how tha fire originated.

Supreme Court — In Chambers.

Supreme Court - In Canmbers.

Supreme Court - In Chambers.

Before Hen. Judge Edmends.

Nov 16.—Thomas Nicholls us Louise P. Nicholls.—Two children, a boy and a girl were brought up on habeas continues, and their consectly claimed by their father, the plaintiff, pending the issue of a sait for divorce, which ha has instead against his wife, the defendant. Mr. Edmond Shokman appeared for the plaintiff, and contended for his right to have the children. The court made an order that the mother was to have the custody of the children, pending the suit; that the father was to have the privilege of visiting them three times a week, and show, if he required it, and the court enjoined the mether from taking the children out of this State.